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That Dream.

Some time in the year 1860 the follow ing was published in the St Louis Chris tian Advocate, and now, at the request of some friends, it is re-published in the same paper. There can be no doubt that the dream was related more than ten years before any of the late attempts at secession by States were made; nor is there any room for doubt that both "the dream" and the relator of it were ridiculed no little. There are many persons who will remember reading it in the Advocate six years ago; and if any H Odd Fellows' Hall.

H EALTH OFFICER—DR. WM. C. CAVAnash, Jefferson, bet. Second and Third.

H EBREW SYNAGOGUE—DESOTO ST.,
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THE BREW SYNAGOGUE TO ST.,
between Union and Monroe. A CURIOUS DREAM OF THE WHITE EAGLE.

Mr. Editor-You sometimes publish Mr. Editor—You sometimes publish curiosities, as well as facts. Like an old Baptist, I once had a dream. I do not say it is experience; as you choose, publish or withhold. I think it is a beauty, in the way of dreams. The ominous nature of the times brought it forth to my recollection; and on reference to the diary I find a regord as follows: "January 20, 1850-Sunday: raining hard L Coffice.

L EATHER SHOE-FINDINGS AND PLASMain street.

Main street. bappy; health good, read much; preached at eleven, and at night to the blacks, spending some hours afterward in teaching them some new songs. Last night had some impressive dreams. Myself, wife, and child, boarding at Thompson Anderson's, Clarksville, Tennessee. I thought I was certainly wide awake. I stood upon a stream at once clear, tranquil and long, extending due east and west, across America. On the south side of the splendid house, amid groves of trees, some of them fruit trees. The south land was level, but some distance in the cast—say three-fourths of a mile—was a high, dark mountain, coming northward of the stream, and coming northward of the stream, and ending in a rugged bluff at the river. On the north side the banks rose steeply, sloping into hills and mountains. Along the bank were a number of tall slender trees, of whitish bark and thin leaves. Near the top of one of them were two men climbing—one higher than the other. Suddenly, I saw above the stream, high in the air, the Ancient of Days, or Age of Freedom, spoken of by Daniel. vibrating to and fro, the world vibrated with him. Never can I forget his awfulness of state. Wis hair was white as wool, but short and close; though unlike negro hair, yet it was suggestive of it. His robe was white and short; his legs and arms were bare; his face was shriveled with care and thought, but shriveled with care and thought, but the freshness of youth was upon him; his feet and legs, and face grew red as vermillion; possessed of omnipotence, he was in the profoundest trouble. I tried in vain to attract his attention. He paid me not the least notice. I looked, and he was gone; a snow-white early filled his place—an early white as eagle filled his place—an eagle white as light. It floated to and fro, as did the Age REGISTER.-L. R. RICHARDS-OFFICE of Freedom. At length its wings were motionless; it stood upright in the air and floated between two dead trees, standing in the water. Here, utterly unable

to move, I saw it in the greatest agony. It was making numberless and rapid-circles with its head, beak and neck to the tail feathers of the north side. Draw ing closer, I observed the cause of its agony. Its tail was divided—one half to the north, and the other to the south; his front was turned to the east. The south side feathers were black, or black

that an eagle should have a tail half black and half white, and more singular that the tail should be divided against itself; and that the black half should be in such a flutter, and so violent in its movements; for its feathers struck the air with such force as to shake the world. The north and white side remained white and, I think, unbroken. To these, the head made it appeals. On one side of the eagle were two trees, whose tops were dead, but their lower branches green. These were on the south side. In front of the eagle, some distance, were two huge and lofty trees, of heavy foliage and interlacing branches. After waiting some time, in great sym-pathy with the engle, and making the sir

darken, and the great mansion lessen, and its groves partly wither, the two men I saw upon the north trees called for p for the eagle. After some delay ne one approached it, and, raising his hand to adjust the feathers, the eagle anddenly fell to a level, and began to use his wings; still the tail was not yet united. At this juncture, the feathers of the south side began to fall compactly together. Several showed disinclination to this, and the black wreath still glittered among them. Soon all fell to a perfect and equal level with the north feathers. Then suddenly the first black feathers coalesced with other southern feathers, and all grew white together; one black feather stood out after all the others. The engle, as he flew, passed under the crest of the united trees before him, dipping down as he went under, and raising a little as he passed. It was just under this arbor that the last south side feather coalesced with the others, and all grew white together. It was under these two trees that the north and south divisions of the tail coalesced in full, compactly coming together as a unit

again, after a violent disunion.

After the eagle passed the trees, each stroke of his wings was quicker than its predecessor, till too rapid to be distin-guished. The eagle also grew in size as it did in rapidity, and in brightness as in size, every feather of its body sent forth streams of light, like jets of stars, till the river, the earth and the skies were in a blaze of glory. It passed the gloomy mountain of the South; Armegeddon came-the new Jerusalem came down-I mingled with the saints-and the eagle, spreading over the world, dissolved in a universal and solid glory, forever," etc. INTERPRETATION.

1. The Age of Freedom and the White Eagle were the United States. 2. The division of the tail was the ac-

tual or virtual division of the Union.

3. The one black feather in advance was one Southern State recolling in advance of others. 4. The three, four, five, six or seven black feathers were other States sepa-

rately revolting - their separativeness, and yet their association shows separate and associate action.

5. The border feathers, more together. shows more united action. 6. The dead tree, or trees, by which the division occurred, may prove to be a President and Vice President of the Uni-

7. The two trees, partly dead and partly green, may be a President and Vice President, discarded by half the people. The two trees under which the people. The two trees under which the eagle's tail united may be a President and Vice President under whose admin-

and re-unite on equal rights. North States.

On some points I may be in error—certainly I am in doubt. The times certainly I am in doubt. The times and conduce to the prosperity of both, make this old dream and exposition curious, if not interesting. If my verity as human economy evil and good often to its occurrence at the time stated were stood in the relation of cause and effect, doubted, vouchers as to its relation ten and in this sense our war has been but years ago can be produced, as well as the unfolding of a better destiny to the ridicule of it in public prints at the time. I merely send it to you as a curiosity of leep. Samuel D. Ballowin.

THE WAR CRISIS.

The Military Preparations and Strategic Combinations of Prussia.

Correspondence N. Y. Herald.)

BERLIN, June 6, 1866. At present the Austrian corps of occu-pation in Holstein only consists of a single brigade, under General Malik, about six thousand men in all, which, of course, would be too weak to resist the attack of a Prussian force, and would be obliged to surrender or retire into neutral ter-ritory. Yesterday, however, information was received that the Austrians had dispatched a strong body of troops per rail through Bavaria, Hesse and Hanover, to reinforce the division in Holstein, and, perhaps, to encourage the King of Hanover, who has long been wavering between his predilection for Angria and which in the market would bring of cash reinforce the division in Holstein, and, perhaps, to encourage the King of Hanover, who has long been wavering be-tween his predilection for Austria and his fear of Prussia to declare openly in favor of the Kaiser. Will Prussia allow the formation of an army in her rear ital in the South. The North was emi which would cut off her communications with Schleswig and Berlin from the north, while Benedict is advancing upon it from the south? Or will she take measures Age of Freedom, spoken of by Daniel to stop the reinforcements in fransite?

He sat upon the air as on a throne; and. In the former case she will have suffered a strategic defeat before the war has commenced; in the latter, as the Austrians will hardly be polite enough to suspend their march at the mere request of Prus-

sia, a collision appears inevitable.

If the official journals are to be trusted, the total military force of Prussia amounts, at this moment, to exactly six hundred and ninety-five thousand and twenty-six men, of whom five hundred thousand may be effective. The Guards, whose departure had been postponed, have been marching out of Berlin and Potsdam since Sunday, and will form a camp between here and Frankfort on the ally sold \$700,000,000 worth of manufacture. Oder, from whence they can join either tures, and to vassalize the South was to the army of Silesia or that of Saxony, as creak out the possibility of a renewal of

The movements of Prussia, however, will depend upon those of Austria, for the Government is anxious to keep on the New York's mercantile interests defensive as long as possible, so as to called for the renewed patronage of throw upon their antagonist the responsibility of having commenced hostilities highly advisable, if not necessary, that
which is taking a leaf out of Carvour's the North should furnish the capital to -which is taking a leaf out of Carvour's book, who pursued the same policy in 1859. As above mentioned, the dispatching of Austrian troops to Holstein (a telegraph arrived last night stating that the expenses of Government yearly, egraph arrived last night stating that the content of Government yearly, so the national dest is \$150,000,000, and the national dest is \$

the declivity of a chain of mountains, the passes of which, as was proved in 1813, may after a defeat be defended. First Money must be found liberally against the conquerors by a rear guard to the planters, of a beaten army, and in such a way as ble, experienced to convert the defeat into a victory, while before them they have a vast plain, un-interrupted by a single eminence, from Leipsic to the shores of the Baltic, where their splendid cavalry can be employed with better effect than in Lombardy, and in the event of a victory on their side would complete the rout of the enemy. A single battle might thus bring the Austrians to the gates of Berlin, and involve Prassia in as irredeemable disaster as after the catastrophe of Jena; whereas, if the Austrians come off second best, they have but to fall back to the moun tains, like the allies did after the battle of Dresden, where, if the Prussians followed them, they might meet with the fate of Vandamme, or at any rate, would in all probability be as unable to dislodge them from their favorable positions as Napoleon was when he appeared in per-son to avenge the defeat of his general. The Prussian strategists are quite alive to this danger; and if Bismark, was his own master he would undoubtedly have been beforehand with the Austrians and have sent a corps weeks ago to occupy Saxony (as his organ, the North Ger-man Gazette, threatened to do); but this the King, who has a conscientious regard for the rights of his fellow-princes and is only partially initiated in the ambitious schemes of his minister, postively re-fused to consent to. Rismark would like not only to swallow up Saxony, but half a dozen other German principalities. The King, on the contrary, shrinks from the idea of despoiling sovereigns who reign by the same right divine that he lays claim to, and would not ever have countenanced the project of annexing Schleswig-Holatein if the crown lawyers had not assured him that the Prince of Augustenberg had no legitimate title to the Duchies, and that the true owner was the King of Denmark, who was perfectly at liberty to make them over to any one he thought proper, as he had to Austria and Prussia. That the in in the matter is of course a heretical no tion which his majesty would not listen to for a moment.

Prof. Fowler on Cotton Growing. From the New York World.

Professor John' W. Fowler, L.L. D., of the law school of Poughkeepsie, on Friday evening delivered in the Music Hall of Cooper Institute, before a small but greatly interested audience, a lec-ture "on cotton-growing in its relations to the interests of the North, and the inducements now presented to the investments of capital in its cultivation." The lecture was under the auxpices of the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. Dr. Richards assumed the chair, and Mr. Distonel was selected secretary of the meeting. Prof. Fowler introduced the subject, after a few felicitous remarks by the President, by stating that his remarks would be a practical exhibit of the financial and inlustrial prostration of the South. In beginning, the gentleman disclaimed the inhumanity of refusing assistance and support to the South. Slavery, whether wrong or right, had been a poverty to the South, all things considered. Freedom, if but economically viewed, would istration the divided States may coalesce | be a great advantage to the late Confed eracy. The gentleman referred to the tail feathers may be appeals to the develop the South. War was but the at tribution of opposing systems, and unity of labor would assimilate the sections

After referring in a general and any lytical manner to the certain ultimate homogenity of our people, the subject was particularly opened by stating that the South, rich in resources, was devoid of present ability to call them forth. He drew an elaborate picture of the desolaof both armies, and of the voluntary ruin which the inhabitants had wrought in their patriotic devotion to their section's believed welfare. The planters not only had not the wherewithal to pay for labor, but not enough to purchase agricultural utensils. Worse than this, the South was devoid of credit-a bankrupt at home and abroad. South Carolina is an instance, of which all the cotton States not more than \$33,000,000. Considerations of interest as well as patriotism induced to the investment of Northern cap nently a manufacturing country; and we have been in the habit of buying 1,000,000 bales of cotton of the South a an average cost of \$40,000,000. This for \$30,000,000 we manufacture into fabrics worth \$120,000,000 -- a clear gain of

\$50,000,000. Not to take advantage of this were a madness to which the folly of secession were wisdom. The South had recently exported some 3,000,000 bales of cotton a year; and this had brought into the country \$120,000,000 annually more than all our gold mines have ever yearly yielded. This fact called at once for the restoration and rehabitation of the South Gold is what we need to maintain our such a revenue. To turn our back on such a customer was a suicide of which Jonathan could not afford to be guilty. called for the renewed patronage of the South. These and other reasons make it begin these currents of prosperity. The tax on the national debt is \$150,000,000;

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To do this must be done: First Money must be loaned liberally They are honest, capable, experienced, and are alone able to control Southern sentiment and labor. They cheerfully admit the result of the war, and are anxious and willing to or-ganize labor and give security for capital. Second. Abandoned plantations should

be bought or leased by responsible par-ties, desirous and capable of work, and then the right sort of emigration should be encouraged to the South. So auxious and solicitous for aid and work are the planters, that most of them go so far as to offer half their crop, and the prin cipal they can borrow, with eight per cent, interest thereon, in return for temporary aid. Land will produce a bale to the acre. On two hundred acres, if \$5000 were loaned, two hundred bales will sell for \$24,000, from which, \$5000 principal and \$400 interest deduc-ted, leaves \$18,000 to be divided between lender and planter. Few, he hoped, would be so Shylock-like as to exact such terms, but the circulation only showed what was possible. Land is cheap—the late masters tracta-ble, earnest, industrious; the freedmen can, by them, be secured and controlled to work. Fraternity, patriotism, and the most certain available pecuniary inter-est called for the investment of Northern capital as loudly as they dictated for an era of good feeling, forbearance, forgetfulness, and equality between the sec

The Duke of Coburg, the brother of the late Prince ALBERT, will, it is reported, accept a high command in the Prussian army.

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It being now well known to all the dealers in rope for bailing cotton, that only a very small crop of heap was made the past year, and that in consequence the price will rule very high, and that a supply cannot be rolled on at any price. In consideration of these facts, all dealers, and those requiring tice, will do well to put in their orders for this tic soon, thereby securing a supply for the senson. The indications now, so far as we have learned, are, that the demand for this tic will be very large, hence the necessity of making early orders, which, addressed to the manufacturers.

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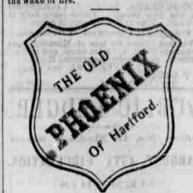
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NINETY-THIRD STATEMENT

Ætna Insurance Company, Martford, Conn., JANUARY 1, 1866.

Cash Assets ..... \$4,067,456 80 Liabilities 244,391 43 Nett Assets 3,823,064 8

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